February 6, 1752. THE Numb. 58.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Dum te Cauſidicum, dum te modo Rhetora fingis,
Et non decernis, Taure, *quid eſſe velis,*
Peleos & Priami *tranſit, vel* Neſtoris *Ætas,*
Et ſerum fuerat jam tibi deſinere.——
Eja, age, rumpe Moras, quo te ſpectabimus uſque?
Dum quid ſis dubitas, jam potes eſſe nihil. MART.

IT is never without very melancholy Reflexions, that we can obſerve the Miſconduct, or Miſcarriage, of thoſe Men, who ſeem, by the Force of Underſtanding, or Extent of Knowledge, exempted from the general Frailties of human Nature, and privileged from the common Infelicities of Life. Though the World is crowded with Scenes of Calamity, we look, for the moſt Part, upon the general Maſs of Wretchedneſs with very little Regard, and fix our Eyes upon the State of particular Perſons, whom the Eminence of their Qualities marks out from the Multitude; as, in reading an Account of a Battle, we ſeldom reflect on the vulgar Heaps of Slaughter, but follow the Hero, with our whole Attention, through all the Varieties of his Fortune, without a Thought of the Thouſands that are falling round him.

With the ſame Kind of anxious Veneration I have, for many Years, been making Obſervations on the Life of *Polyphilus*, a Man whom all his Acquaintances have, from his firſt Appearance in the World, feared for the Quickneſs of his Diſcernment, and admired for the Multiplicity of his Attainments, but whoſe Progreſs in Life, and whoſe Uſefulneſs to Mankind has, perhaps, been hindered by the Superfluity of his Knowledge, and the Celerity of his Mind.

Polyphilus was remarkable, at the School, for ſurpaſſing all his Companions, without any viſible Application, and at the Univerſity was diſtinguiſhed equally for his ſucceſsful Progreſs, as well through the rough and thorny Mazes of Science, as the ſmooth and flowing Paths of politer Literature, without any ſtrict Confinement to Hours of Study, or any remarkable Forbearance of the common Amuſements of young Men.

When *Polyphilus* was at the Age, in which Men uſually chuſe their Profeſſion, and prepare to enter into a public Character, every Academical Eye was fixed upon him; and all were curious to inquire, what this univerſal Genius would fix upon for the Employment of his Life; and no Doubt was made but that he would leave all his Contemporaries behind him, and mount to the higheſt Honours of that Claſs, in which he ſhould inliſt himſelf, without thoſe Delays and Pauſes which muſt be always endured by meaner Abilities.

Polyphilus, though by no Means inſolent or aſſuming, had been ſufficiently encouraged, by uninterrupted Succeſs, to place great Confidence in his own Parts; and was not below his Companions in the Indulgence of his Hopes, and Expectation of the Aſtoniſhment with which the World would be ſtruck, when firſt his Luſtre ſhould break out upon it; nor could he help (for whom does not conſtant Flattery intoxicate?) to join ſometimes in the Mirth of his Friends, at the ſudden Diſappearance of thoſe, who, having ſhone a while, and drawn the Eyes of the Public upon their feeble Luſtre, were now doomed to fade away before him.

It is natural for a Man to catch advantageous Notions of the Condition which thoſe, with whom he converſes, are ſtriving to attain. *Polyphilus*, in a Ramble to *London*, fell accidentally among the Phyſicians, and was ſo much pleaſed with the Proſpect of turning Philoſophy to Profit, and ſo highly delighted with a new Theory of Fevers which darted into his Imagination, and which, after having conſidered it a few Hours, he found himſelf able to maintain againſt all the Advocates for the ancient Syſtem, that he reſolved to apply himſelf to Anatomy, Botany, and Chemiſtry, and to leave no Part unconquered either of the animal, mineral, or vegetable Kingdoms.

He therefore read Authors, conſtructed Syſtems, and tried Experiments; but unhappily as he was going to ſee a new Plant in Flower at *Chelſea*, he met, in croſſing *Weſtminſter* to take Water, the Chancellor's Coach; he had the Curioſity to follow him into the Hall, where a remarkable Cauſe happened to be tried, and found himſelf able to produce ſo many Arguments, which the Lawyers had omitted on both Sides, that he determined to quit Phyſic for a Profeſſion, in which he found it would be ſo eaſy to excel, and which promiſed higher Honours, and larger Profits, without melancholy Attendance upon Miſery, mean Submiſſion to Peeviſhneſs, and continual Interruption of Reſt and Pleaſure.

He immediately took Chambers in the *Temple*, bought a Common-place-book, and confined himſelf for ſome Months to the Peruſal of the Statutes, Year Books, Pleadings, and Reports; he was a conſtant Hearer of the Proceedings in the Courts, and began to put Caſes with reaſonable Accuracy. But he ſoon diſcovered, by conſidering the Fortune of Lawyers, that Preferment was not to be got by Acuteneſs, Learning, and Eloquence. He was perplexed by the Abſurdities of Attornies, and Miſrepreſentations made by his Clients of their own Cauſes, by the uſeleſs Anxiety of one, and the inceſſant Importunity of another; he began to repent of having devoted himſelf to a Study, which was ſo narrow in its Comprehenſion, which could never carry his Name to any other Country, and thought it unworthy of a Man of Parts to ſell his Life only for Money. The Barrenneſs of his fellow Students forced him generally into other Company, at his Hours of Entertainment, and among the Varieties of Converſation, through which his Curioſity was daily wandering, he, by Chance, mingled at a Tavern with ſome intelligent Officers of the Army. A Man of Letters was eaſily dazzled with the Gaiety of their Appearance, and ſoftned into Kindneſs by the Politeneſs of their Addreſs; he, therefore, cultivated this new Acquaintance; and when he ſaw how readily they found, in every Place, Admiſſion and Regard, and how familiarly they mingled with every Rank and Order of Men, he began to feel his Heart beat for military Honours, and wondered how the Prejudices of the Univerſity ſhould make him ſo long inſenſible of that Ambition, which has fired ſo many Hearts in every Age, and negligent of that Calling, which is, above all others, univerſally and invariably illuſtrious, and which gives, even to the exterior Appearance of its Profeſſors, a Dignity and Fredom unknown to the Reſt of Mankind.

Theſe favourable Impreſſions were made ſtill deeper by his Converſation with Ladies, whoſe Regard for Soldiers he could not obſerve, without wiſhing himſelf one of that happy Fraternity, to which the female World ſeemed to have devoted all their Charms, and their Kindneſs. The Love of Knowledge, which was ſtill his predominant Inclination, was gratified by the Recital of Adventures, and Accounts of foreign Countries; and, therefore, he thought there was no Way of Life, in which all his Views could ſo completely concenter as in that of a Soldier. In the Art of War, he thought it not difficult to excel, having obſerved his new Friends not very much verſed in the Principles of Tacticks or Fortification; and, therefore, he ſtudied all the military Writers, both ancient and modern, and, in a ſhort Time, could tell, how to have gained every remarkable Battle that has been loſt from the Beginning of the World. He often ſhewed, at Table, how *Alexander* ſhould have been checked in his Conqueſts, what was the fatal Error at *Pharſalia*, how *Charles* of *Sweden* might have eſcaped his Ruin at *Pultowa*, and *Marlborough* might have been made to repent his Temerity at *Blenheim*. He entrenched Armies upon Paper, ſo that no Superiority of Numbers could force them, and modelled in Clay many impregnable Fortreſſes, on which all the preſent Arts of Attack would be exhauſted without Effect.

Polyphilus, in a ſhort Time, obtained a Commiſſion, but before he could rub off the Solemnity of a Scholar, and gain the true Air of military Vivacity, a War was declared, and Forces ſent to the Continent. Here *Polyphilus* unhappily found, that Study alone would not make a Soldier, for being much accuſtomed to think, the Senſe of Danger ſunk into his Mind, and he felt at the Approach of any Action that Terror, which a Sentence of Death would have brought upon him. He ſaw that inſtead of conquering their Fears, the Endeavour of his gay Friends was only to eſcape them; but his Philoſophy chained his Mind to its Object, and rather loaded him with Shackles than furniſhed him with Arms. He, however, ſuppreſſed his Miſery in Silence, and paſſed through the Campaign with Honour, but found himſelf utterly unable to ſupport another.

He then had Recourſe again to his Books, and continued to range from one Study to another. As I uſually viſit him, once a Month, and am admitted to him without previous Notice, I have found him, within this laſt half Year, decyphering the *Chineſe* Language, making a Farce, collecting a Vocabulary of the obſolete Terms of the *Engliſh* Law, writing an Inquiry concerning the ancient *Corinthian* Braſs, and forming a new Scheme of the Variations of the Needle.

Thus is this powerful Genius, which might have extended the Sphere of any Science, or benefited the World in any Profeſſion, diſſipated in a boundleſs Variety, without any Profit to others, or himſelf. He makes ſudden Irruptions into the Regions of Knowledge, and ſees all Obſtacles give Way before him; but he never ſtays long enough to complete his Conqueſt, to eſtabliſh Laws, or bring away the Spoils.

Such is often the Folly of thoſe Men, whom Nature has enabled to obtain Skill and Knowledge, on Terms ſo eaſy, that they have no Senſe of the Value of the Acquiſition; who are qualified to make ſuch ſpeedy Progreſs in Learning, that they think themſelves at Liberty to loiter in the Way, and often, by turning aſide, after every new Object, like *Atalanta*, loſe the Race to ſlower Competitors, who preſs diligently forward, and whoſe Force is directed to a ſingle Point.

I have often thought them happy that have been fixed, from the firſt Dawn of Thought, in a Determination to ſome State of Life, by the Choice of one, whoſe Authority may preclude Caprice, and whoſe Influence may prejudice them in Favour of his Opinion. The general Precept of conſulting the Genius is of little Uſe, unleſs we are told, how the Genius can be known. If it is to be diſcovered only by Experiment, Life will be loſt, before the Reſolution can be fix'd; if any other Indications are to be found, they may, perhaps, be very early diſcerned. At leaſt, if to miſcarry in an Attempt, be a Proof of having miſtaken the Direction of the Genius, Men appear not leſs frequently deceived, with Regard to themſelves than to others; and, therefore, no one has much Reaſon to complain that his Life was planned out by his Friends, or to be confident that he ſhould have had either more Honour, or Happineſs, by being abandoned to the Chance of his own Fancy.

It

It was ſaid of the learned *Sanderſon*, that, when he was preparing his Lectures, he heſitated ſo much, and rejected ſo often, that at the Time of reading, he was often forced to produce, not what was beſt, but what happened to be at Hand. This will be the State of every Man, who, in the Choice of his Employment, ballances all the Arguments on every Side; the Complication is ſo intricate, the Motives and Objections ſo numerous, there is ſo much Play for the Imagination, and ſo much remains in the Power of others, that Reaſon is forced at laſt to reſt in Neutrality, the Deciſion devolves into the Hands of Chance, and after a great Part of Life ſpent in Inquiries which can never be reſolved, the Reſt muſt often paſs in repenting the unneceſſary Delay, and can be uſeful to few other Purpoſes than to warn others, againſt the ſame Folly, and to ſhew, that of two States of Life, equally conſiſtent with Religion and Virtue, he who chuſes earlieſt chuſes beſt.

Continuation of the OECONOMY of HUMAN LIFE.

HOPE and FEAR.

THE Promiſes of Hope are ſweeter than Roſes in the Bud, and far more flattering to Expectation; but the Threatnings of Fear are a Terror to the Heart.

Nevertheleſs, let not Hope allure, nor Fear deter thee, from doing that which is right; ſo ſhalt thou be prepared to meet all Events with an equal Mind.

The Terrors even of Death are no Terrors to the Good: Reſtrain thy Hand from Evil, and thy Soul ſhall have nothing to fear.

In all thy Undertakings let a reaſonable Aſſurance animate thy Endeavours; if thou deſpaireſt of Succeſs thou ſhalt not ſucceed.

Terrify not thy Soul with vain Fears, neither let thy Heart ſink within thee from the Phantoms of Imagination.

From Fear proceedeth Misfortune; but he that hopeth, helpeth himſelf.

As the Oſtrich when purſued hideth his Head but forgetteth his Body; ſo the Fears of a Coward expoſe him to Danger.

If thou believeſt a Thing impoſſible, thy Deſpondency ſhall make it ſo; but he that perſevereth ſhall overcome all Difficulties.

A vain Hope flattereth the Heart of a Fool, but he that is wiſe purſueth it not.

In all thy Deſires let Reaſon go along with thee, and fix not thy Hopes beyond the Bounds of Probability: So ſhall Succeſs attend thy Undertakings, and thy Heart ſhall not be vexed with Diſappointments.

JOY and GRIEF.

Let not thy Mirth be ſo extravagant, as to intoxicate thy Mind; nor thy Sorrow ſo heavy, as to depreſs thy Heart: This World affordeth no Good ſo tranſporting, nor inflicteth any Evil ſo ſevere, as ſhould raiſe thee far above, or ſink thee much beneath, the Ballance of Moderation.

Lo! yonder ſtandeth the Houſe of *Joy*; it is painted on the Outſide, and looketh gay; thou may'ſt know it from the continual Noiſe of Mirth and Exultation, that iſſueth from it.

The Miſtreſs ſtandeth at the Door, and calleth aloud to all that paſs by: She ſingeth, and ſhouteth, and laugheth without Ceaſing.

She inviteth them to go in and taſte the Pleaſures of Life; which ſhe telleth them are no where to be found but beneath her Roof.

But enter not thou into her Gate; Neither aſſociate thyſelf with thoſe who frequent her Houſe.

They call themſelves the Sons of *Joy*, they laugh and ſeem delighted; but Madneſs and Folly are in all their Doings.

They are linked with Miſchief Hand in Hand, and their Steps lead down to Evil: Dangers beſet them round about, and the Pit of Deſtruction yawneth beneath their Feet.

Look now on the other Side; and behold, in that Vale, overſhadow'd with Trees, and hid from the Sight of Men, the Habitation of *Sorrow*.

Her Boſom heaveth with Sighs, her Mouth is filled with Lamentation, ſhe delighteth to dwell on the Subject of human Miſery.

She looketh on the common Accidents of Life, and weepeth: The Weakneſs and Wickedneſs of Man is the Theme of her Lips.

All Nature to her teemeth with Evil; every Object ſhe ſeeth is ting'd with the Gloom of her own Mind; and the Voice of Complaint ſaddeneth her Dwelling Day and Night.

Come not near her Cell, her Breath is contagious; ſhe will blaſt the Fruits, and wither the Flowers that adorn and ſweeten the Garden of Life.

In avoiding the Houſe of *Joy*, let not thy Feet betray thee to the Borders of this diſmal Manſion; but purſue with Care the middle Path, which ſhall lead thee by a gentle Aſcent to the Bower of *Contentment*.

With her dwelleth Peace, with her dwell Safety, and Tranquillity. She is chearful, but not gay; ſhe is ſerious, but not grave: She vieweth the Joys and the Sorrows of Life with Steadineſs and Serenity.

From hence, as from an Eminence, ſhalt thou behold the Folly and the Miſery of thoſe, who, led by the Gaiety of their Hearts, take up their Abode with the Companions of Jollity and riotous Mirth; or, infected by Gloomineſs and Melancholy, ſpend all their Days in complaining of the Woes and Calamities of Human Life.

Thou ſhalt view them both with Pity, and the Error of their Ways ſhall keep thy Feet from ſtraying.

ANGER.

As the Whirlwind in its Fury teareth up Trees, and deformeth the Face of Nature; or as an Earthquake in its Convulſions overturneth whole Cities: So the Rage of an angry Man throweth Miſchief around him; Danger and Deſtruction wait on his Hand.

But conſider, and forget not, thine own Weakneſs; ſo ſhalt thou pardon the Failings of others.

Indulge not thyſelf in the Paſſion of Anger; it is whetting a Sword to wound thine own Breaſt, or murder thy Friend.

If thou beareſt ſlight Provocations with Patience, it ſhall be imputed unto thee for Wiſdom; and if thou wipeſt them from thy Remembrance, thy Heart ſhall feel Reſt, thy Mind ſhall not reproach thee.

See'ſt thou not that the angry Man loſeth his Underſtanding? Whilſt thou art yet in thy Senſes, let the Madneſs of another be a Leſſon to thyſelf.

Do nothing in thy Paſſion; Why wilt thou put to Sea in the Violence of a Storm?

If it be difficult to rule thine Anger, it is wiſe to prevent it: Avoid therefore all Occaſions of falling into Wrath, or guard thyſelf againſt them whenever they occur.

A Fool is provoked with inſolent Speeches, but a wiſe Man laugheth them to Scorn.

Harbour not Revenge in thy Breaſt, it will torment thy Heart, and diſcolour its beſt Inclinations.

Be always more ready to forgive than to return an Injury: He that watches for an Opportunity of Revenge, lieth in Wait againſt himſelf, and draweth down Miſchief on his own Head.

A mild Anſwer to an angry Man, like Water caſt upon the Fire, abateth his Heat; and from an Enemy he ſhall become thy Friend.

Conſider how few Things are worthy of Anger, and thou wilt wonder that any but Fools ſhould be wroth.

In Folly or Weakneſs it always beginneth; but remember and be well aſſured, it ſeldom concludeth without Repentance.

On the Heels of Folly treadeth Shame; at the Back of Anger ſtandeth Remorſe.

TRIPOLI, October 2.

IN Conſequence of the Peace which Commodore Keppel has renew'd here, between the King of Great Britain and the Regency, the Bey has wrote a Letter to his Britannick Majeſty, the Purport of which is as follows:

To the Moſt Auguſt and Invincible Monarch and Emperor of the Britiſh Nation.

"With the ſincereſt Joy we have ſeen the moſt Sage and Honourable Keppel, Commandant of your Majeſty's Ships, arrive here. He imparted to us your Majeſty's Intention to renew the Peace and Friendſhip between you and our Regency. This Affair having been propoſed in our laudable and enligh en'd Divan, all the Members thereof were unanimouſly of Opinion, that it was good and expedient to renew this Peace; becauſe the Engliſh, being ancient Friends of this State, it was fit to give them Proofs of a reciprocal Inclination to maintain and cement Friendſhip with them. Thus the Treaty having been renew'd, we expreſly order'd our Captains charged to maintain the Glory of our Flag, to treat as Friends all the Ships of the Britiſh Nation which they ſhall meet with; to abſtain eſpecially from giving them any Trouble or Uneaſineſs, and to be very careful of not ſtopping or detaining them without a Cauſe, after the ſaid Ships ſhall have duly comply'd with what is required by Treaties, in ſuch Caſes as when our Ships, being in Queſt of our Enemies, met with Veſſels belonging to Nations in Friendſhip with us. It is our moſt unfeigned Deſire to perform ingenuouſly, and without any Reſervation, the Word and Promiſe we give to our Friends, particularly to ſuch whoſe Friendſhip is ſo ancient as your Majeſty's. We will be ſedulous to preſerve and increaſe that Friendſhip, and be diligent in removing all Obſtacles thereto; For it is with the ſtricteſt Regard to Truth, that we lay theſe Aſſurances before your Majeſty's Throne, that they may be a Guarantee and certain Proof of our real and irrevocable Sentiments, &c."

Conſtantinople, October 8. The Peſtilence, after having made ſuch great Havock in this Metropolis, begins to abate conſiderably, though ſome are ſtil daily carried off by it; ſo that the Inhabitants yet keep within Doors, avoiding all Communication with their Neighbours. It is hard to tell how many Perſons have died of the Plague; but one may give a good Gueſs by the Quantity of Corn conſumed in this City, which is at preſent 15,000 Meaſures called Kiſſoz, whereas before the Peſtilence broke out 22,000 were daily conſumed; ſo that we may conclude the Number of People is diminiſh'd by one Third. It is reckon'd, that in ſome Weeks upwards of 20,000 were ſwept away by the Contagion.

Hague, October 24. Farther Particulars concerning the late ſiniſter Event are, that the Prince, upon his Return from Aix-la-Chapelle, began immediately to feel ſome Intervals of the Head-ach, with an Uneaſineſs in the Throat. On the Friday and Saturday of laſt Week his Highneſs was much better; but on the Sunday, juſt as he was going to Divine Service, a Fever came upon him, which within a few Minutes occaſioned a Sleepineſs, and a Delirium, not to be removed by Bleeding, but laſted 'til the next Morning, when it ſeemed to abate, but in the Afternoon, returned with a Violence which increaſed the Delirium. On the Wedneſday Morning a copious Sweat ſeemed to have lowered the Diſtemper, ſo as to give great Hopes. Accordingly, in the Beginning of the Night, his Highneſs appeared much eaſier, and his Pulſe, which had been extremely faint, recovered its natural Tone; but in the Morning a Change for the worſe came on, and about Ten his Caſe became very alarming; the Delirium and Heavineſs returned, and his Highneſs's Strength, which from the Beginning of his Diſtemper ſenſibly waſted, was brought very low. Hereupon Profeſſor Swenke and Dr. Middlebeck were ſent for; but their Skill failed, and about Two next Morning this beloved valuable Prince expired, to the Grief not only of his Illuſtrious Family and of his Court, or of the United Provinces, but of all Friends to Civil and Religious Liberty, and to the Independency of Europe.

Yeſterday the Body was opened, and found in the following Condition: In the Intrails and Breaſt there was not any Indication of the Cauſe of his Highneſs's Illneſs and Death. The Head being afterwards opened, ſhewed the Sinus and Blood Veſſels both of the Membranes and in the Cavities of the Brain, uncommonly dilated, and full of a black thick Blood, particularly, that, at the Neck, the inward jugular Vein was extremely diſtended towards the Right, and formed a Bag full two Inches in Breadth and Length, under the Joint of the Clavicula, and was as extremely contracted on the ſame Side: That the Head of the Clavicula was of a Thickneſs double to what is uſual, and bent inwardly; ſo that the Diſtance betwixt the Clavicula, the Breaſt Bone, and Back Bones, form'd a very narrow Paſſage; this occaſioning an extreme Compreſſion on the jugular and the Vena Cava, theſe were empty in the lower Part, for want of a free Paſſage for the Blood through them towards the Heart, which together with the Lungs, were perfectly ſound, but void of Blood.

The beſt Panegyrick we can make on the deceaſed Prince, is, that he is regretted by all true Patriots; and indeed, none of his Predeceſſors deſerved it more; for if ſome of them did greater Things in the Eyes of the Vulgar, it was becauſe the Conjunctures favoured them; they laboured for the Good of their Country, and ſo did our late Stadtholder with a Zeal inferior to none. He poſſeſſed in an eminent Degree, the Qualities that form

the honeſt and the great Man. In the Duties of Religion he was ſtrict and ſincere, and free from all Superſtition, giving an edifying Example of Piety to all about him. The Serenity of his Countenance was the Index of a virtuous Soul. To theſe principal Qualities he joined Good Nature, Affability, and ſo much Attention to pleaſe and meet People half Way in their Sentiments or Requeſts, that none went away from his Preſence diſſatisfied. To a Mind cultivated by the moſt uſeful Arts and Sciences, he joined the Talent ſo neceſſary in great Princes and Statesmen, of behaving with Dignity. Hearing every one patiently, he readily took their Thoughts, however prolix, conciſe, or obſcure it might be, and anſwer'd them with equal Gracefulneſs and Preciſeneſs. Having been raiſed to the Stadtholderſhip in the Year 1747, in critical Conjunctures reſulting from the Events produced by the Death of the Emperor Charles VI. his chief Study was to reſtore Peace to the Republick, that he might afterwards labour more ſucceſsfully towards putting her domeſtick Affairs in better Order: The firſt Point having been gained by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he continued intent upon the ſecond 'til the Day of his Death. The Plan for reviving Trade, which he deliver'd to the States General before his late Journey to Aix la-Chapelle, will be a laſting Monument, whether it be executed or not, of the Care he took of the public Good.

At a Meeting of the Nobleſſe of this Province, held this Day, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd to nominate the young Prince Stadtholder to be Preſident of that illuſtrious Body, in the Room of his Father; and M. Vander Duyn, Lord of Gravemoer, and Baron Charles Lewis de Wallenaer, were immediately deputed to the Princeſs Governante, to acquaint her Royal Highneſs with this Reſolution.

Prince Lewis of Brunſwick-Woolfenbuttle, on whom at the Recommendation of the late Stadtholder, the States had agreed to confer the chief Command of the Forces has been confirmed in that High Station.

Hague, October 28. The Deputies of the States of the Province of Utrecht arrived here the 26th in the Evening, and had an Audience Yeſterday of the Princeſs Governante, who took the Oaths in their Preſence as Guardian during the Minority of the Stadtholder, William V. Deputies from the other five Provinces of the Union are ſhortly expected here on the ſame Errand. All Letters, Acts, Commiſſions, and other Diſpatches, that uſed to be ſigned by the late Stadtholder, are now ſigned ANNE, with the Seal in the uſual Place, and countерſigned *J. de Back*, who holds under the Princeſs Governante the ſame Poſts which he always exerciſed with ſo much Zeal, Fidelity and Application under the late Prince.

LONDON.

October 22. On Sunday the Court appeared in Mourning for the firſt Time, on Account of the Death of the Prince of Orange, which was very numerous, to condole his Majeſty on that Occaſion; at Noon his Majeſty went to the Chapel Royal, and heard an excellent Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Jenner, from theſe Words, *The Lord gave, and the Lord taketh away, bleſſed be the Name of the Lord.*

This being the Birth-Day of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Orange and Naſſau, eldeſt Daughter of his preſent Majeſty, who enters into the 43d Year of her Age, his Majeſty received the Compliments of the Nobility, &c. on that Occaſion at Kenſington-Palace.

According to other Advices from the Hague, a Memorial has been delivered to the States General by a certain Foreign Miniſter, which is very far from being reliſhed, as it touches upon the Guardianſhip of the young Stadtholder, in ſuch a Strain, as is not very agreeable to the Views of thoſe who wiſh well to the Common Cauſe.

Advices from Rome mention, that they have continual Accounts of Shocks of the Earth being ſtill felt in different Parts of the Eccleſiaſtical State.

There was lately, at Henly, a numerous Meeting of the Juſtices of the Peace, and others, to take into Conſideration the Caſe of Miſs Blandy, which continued for near ſixteen Hours; when, it is ſaid, that it was reſolved to lay the Caſe before the Secretaries of State, in Order to induce the Government to intereſt itſelf in the Proſecution of ſo barbarous a ſuppoſed Parricide; but however the Caſe be, the Perſon accuſed bears up with uncommon Reſolution, in the Caſtle Goal; where ſhe is confined, notwithſtanding all the falſe Reports to the contrary. She has been ſworn to adminiſter to the Effects of her late Father, during her Impriſonment, which contrary to Expectation, appear to be of much leſs Value than they were generally thought to be.

Oct. 24. We learn by private Letters from the Hague, which may be depended upon, that all the Provinces have recognized the Title of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, agreeable to the Act of Settlement; and that the Deputies from Overyſſel, who were the laſt, had their Audience of her Highneſs laſt Wedneſday. Prodigious Preparations are making for the ſolemn Funeral of the late Stadtholder, whoſe Corps will be interred at Delft with the Reſt of his illuſtrious Anceſtors.

According to ſome private Letters from Madrid, that Court is not averſe to the granting the Engliſh a Free Navigation in the Weſt-Indies, provided our Ships keep within the Limits that ſhall be preſcribed them, and give ſufficient Securities that they ſhall do ſo. But what thoſe Limits are to be, what Kind of Security will be deemed ſufficient by the Spaniſh Court, and what Allowances they are inclined to make for adverſe Winds and Currents, we cannot yet learn; and therefore may be allowed to ſuſpect they are ſeeking ſome admirable Expedient to hedge in the Cuckow.

Oct. 26. Upon the Credit of the Hague Gazette we can aſſure our Readers that the Differences between the Britiſh and French Courts about their reſpective Dominions in America, are on the Point of being adjuſted in an amicable Manner: The Commiſſaries of both Courts have already terminated the Diſcuſſion of this Affair, and nothing more remains to be done, than to ſign a Convention agreeable thereto, which they are actually drawing up, and about which the Duke de Mirepoix has alſo had Conferences with our Miniſtry.

Oct. 29. We hear that Miſs Blandy is well look'd after in Oxford Goal, being fetter'd, in Order to prevent Eſcapes, which many have Reaſon to fear by the Force of her Money, the only Chance ſhe has to avoid the Puniſhment due to ſo finiſhed a Parricide, which it is ſaid was a Contrivance of at leaſt a Year's ſtanding.

Oct. 31. We are informed, that a Scheme for finding out the Longitude, from the different Variations of the Needle in different Parts of the Globe, has been laid before the Lords of the Admiralty by Mr Zachary Williams, an old and experienced Mathematician; and their Lordſhips have referred it to the Conſideration of Dr. Bradley, Regius Profeſſor of Aſtronomy at Greenwich.

We are informed that a Method has lately been diſcovered of making Sea Water freſh, ſweet and wholſome, and fit for all the Purpoſes of the beſt River Water. Several Attempts of this Kind have been made by making the ſalt Water paſs through filtering Stones or Bags of Earth, but without Succeſs; for after repeated Trials, the Water was at laſt brackiſh, and the Stones or Earth becoming impregnated with the Salt, loſt their Virtue and was obliged to be renewed. It is ſaid that the Method now propoſed, is intirely different from all former Experiments, that it is done by Boiling, and the Infuſion of a particular Subſtance; that but a ſmall Quantity of Fuel will be neceſſary to ſerve a Ship for this Purpoſe on a long Voyage; and that out of one Gallon of ſalt Water, a Quart of good freſh Water can be produced. It is to be wiſhed that the Inventors of ſo beneficial a Contrivance may ſucceed in their Experiments; and that they will not want for Encouragement. Upon Application to the Lords of the Admiralty, they were required to exhibit their Performance, by refreſhening a Quantity of Sea Water at once, and likewiſe to eſtimate what Quantity of Fuel would be neceſſary to ſerve that Intention only. They are now preparing a large Machine for that Purpoſe, and when that is finiſhed, the Experiment is to be made where their Lordſhips ſhall think proper, in the mean Time they deſire no Gratuity or Reward 'til the whole Invention be compleated.

Nov. 5. As France has within theſe three Years made ſo great a Progreſs in her Plan to raiſe a Navy capable of maintaining the Ballance of Trade (a Term which her Miniſters have on ſome Occaſions uſed, with, at leaſt, as much Propriety as we make uſe of the Ballance of Power) it may not be unſeaſonable to obſerve;

That if ever ſhe encreaſes it to the ſame Number of Ships which ours conſiſts of, ſhe will then be in Fact ſuperior to us.

That in ſuch a Caſe our Fleet would be but a precarious Protection, unleſs we could find Means to make a great Number of Malecontents in France.

That the beſt Way to practiſe there ſucceſsfully upon ſuch as might be inclinable to Diſcontent, would be previouſly to leave off all Practices at Home, not only as it is an eſſential Step towards gaining Confidence abroad, but alſo to deprive the Enemy of the Advantages he would otherways have over us; for in Politicks, as in Morality, Men ought not to preach that to others which they don't chuſe to practiſe themſelves.

That Power which lyes on the Defenſive by Sea, in order to prevent an Invaſion, requires at leaſt, double the Number of Men of War requiſite to make the Invaſion, eſpecially if the Coaſts to be guarded are very extenſive, and there be conſiderable Numbers of lukewarm Subjects and diſaffected People in the Country.

A numerous Army and powerful Fleet, with Plenty of the Sinews of War and at the ſame Time no ſuch Incumbrance as a National Debt, would ſtill be found a precarious Security without Virtue: For where there is no Virtue, Armies are ill commanded and ruined: Fleets are ſent out on ſleeveleſs Errands, or idle romantic Expeditions; Trade is ill protected, the public Treaſure imbezzled and miſapplied, and new Debts contracted.

Therefore let thoſe whom theſe Reflections may concern provide themſelves in Time, with ſuch Arms as cannot fail of making them invincible.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 6.

We have Advice from *North-Carolina*, that the *Emilia*, a Schooner belonging to *Hampton*, was loſt the laſt of *December* off *Ocracoke* Iſland; the People were happily ſav'd, with Part of the Cargo. A Sloop belonging to Mr. *Hall* of *Newbern*, was loſt at the ſame Time, and all the People drown'd, among whom were two of Mr. *Hall*'s Sons.

Arriv'd from *Virginia*, at *London*,

The *Nancy*, *Neptune*, *Harriſon*, *St. Andrew*, *Jubilee*, *Sea-Horſe*, *Baltimore*, *Phœnix*, and *Ruby*.

From *Maryland*,

The *Windſworth*, *Lloyd*, *Philip and Jane*, *Neptune*, *Betſey*, *Britannia*, *Two Brothers*, *Thames*, *Charming Polly*, *Eaſtern Branch*, *Gooch*, *Anna*, *Princeſs*, and *Swift*.

We have received further Accounts of the following Elections, viz.

For *Northumberland*, Mr. *Preſley Thornton*, Mr. *Spencer Ball*.
Cumberland, Mr. *George Carrington*, Mr. *Samuel Scott*.
Goochland, Mr. *John Payne*, Mr. *John Smith*.
Brunſwick, Mr. *Drury Stith*, Mr. *John Willis*.
King George, Mr. *Charles Carter*, Mr. *Thomas Turner*.
Warwick, Mr. *William Harwood*, Mr. *William Digges*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Surry County, *Feb.* 4, 1752.

To be SOLD, on the 13*th Day of* February, *for ready Money, to the higheſt Bidder,*

THE Horſes, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Fodder, Plate, and other Houſhold Goods, of the Eſtate of *John Lightfoot*, deceaſ'd, at his late Dwelling-Houſe, in the County of *Brunſwick*.

There is likewiſe to be ſold, a Parcel of new Store Goods, amounting to about 100 *l. Sterling*, an Invoice of which may be ſeen, and the Terms known, by applying to the Adminiſtrator.

All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, or they may depend on being ſued without further Notice: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate are likewiſe deſired to ſend their Claims to

Robert Raſſin, Adminiſtrator.

STRAY'D from the Subſcriber, living in *Petersburg*, about the latter End of *July* laſt, a large Bay Mare, about 14 Hands high, with a long Switch Tail, branded on the near Shoulder D, and on the near Buttock M. Whoever will bring her to me, ſhall have Half a Piſtole Reward.

David Mintree.

CAME to the Subſcriber's Plantation, near *Gray's* Creek Warehouſe, in *Surry* County, about the Middle of *February* laſt, a Bay Mare, 14 Hands high, with a ſmall white Spot in her Forehead, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and branded on the near Buttock I. The Owner may have her on proving his Property, and paying as the Law directs.

Samuel Watkins.

January 25, 1752.

RAN away, Yeſterday Morning, from the Subſcriber, a Negroe Man, named *Abraham*, he is a tall ſlim young Fellow, hollow Eyed, with a large Scar of a Burn on one of his Wriſts: He carried with him all his Cloaths, and is ſuppoſed will endeavour to make his Eſcape out of the Colony. Whoever takes up the ſaid Fellow, and gets him into the Goaliers Hands, to be conveyed to me, as the Law directs, may depend on being well rewarded according to their Trouble.

Philip Ludwell.

Jan. 30, 1752.

FOUND, on the *Williamsburg* Road, laſt Week, by one of the Subſcriber's Negroe Boys, a Green Cloth Housing, with a Silver Flower in each Flap. The Owner may have it, at my Houſe, on paying the Charge of this Advertiſement.

Philip Ludwell.

To be SOLD on reaſonable Terms, by the Subſcriber,

THREE Hundred and Seventy Five Acres of choice, plantable, well-timber'd, and chiefly low Land, fronting the *Roanoke* River, near *Marbunck* Creek, joining *Robert Adams*'s, *Robert Horſely*'s, and *Painter*'s Lands, once the Property of, and ſettled by *James Whaley*, deceas'd, then in *Goochland* County: Alſo 377 Acres of choice Land, and very advantageouſly ſituated, for raiſing of Stock, in *Brunſwick* County, about 15 Miles from *Suffolk*. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe Part, or all the ſaid Lands, may treat with me, at any Time in *Norfolk*, or from the 15th to the 20th Days of next *April*, at the Houſe of Mr. *Wetherburn*, in *Williamſburg*.

11 *Alexander Roſs.*

Jan. 30, 1752.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *King & Queen* County, a well-ſet, bow leg'd Negroe Fellow, ſtutters pretty much when he ſpeaks faſt, and had on when he went away a Feathothing Coat, a new Cotton Waiſtcoat and Breeches, he likewiſe carried off with him a ſtolen Gun. Whoever will bring him to me, in the County aforeſaid, ſhall have Three Piſtoles Reward.

Hannah Bird.

STOLEN, or ran away, from the Subſcriber's Plantation, in *King & Queen* County, on *Sunday* the 19th of *November* laſt, a likely young *Ebo* Negroe Man Slave, who was imported laſt Summer in the Ship *Williamſburg*, Capt. *Tate*; he is a ſhort well-let Fellow, with a ſmall Scar on his right Cheek, and a Parcel of ſmall Scars on his Forehead, which is ſuppoſ'd to be his Country Mark; he was well cloathed with Cotton and Canvis, and a Pair of *Virginia* Shoes; went by the Name of *Cuffee*, and can ſpeak but few Words in *Engliſh*: If ſtolen, I do hereby offer a Reward of Ten Piſtoles to any Perſon that will apprehend the Thief, ſo as he may be brought to Juſtice; and Two Piſtoles, beſides what the Law allows, if taken up as a Run-away.

2 *Benjamin Scott.*

King-William, January 25, 1752.

CAME to the Subſcriber's Plantation, in *Louiſa* County, ſome Time in *March* laſt, two Stray Horſes, one a dark Bay, about 15 Hands high, has no Brand to be perceiv'd; the other a Bay, about 14 Hands and a half high, branded on the near Buttock with a Flower de Luce, his left hind Foot white. The Owners may have them on applying to

Thomas Chamberlayne.

Caroline County, *January* 25, 1752.

CAME to the late Dwelling-Houſe of *John Wyatt*, deceas'd, about 3 Years ago, a large Brown Steer, about 6 Years old, mark'd with an Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop and a Slit in the Left. The Owner may have him of me, on proving his Property, and paying the Charge of advertiſing, &c.

Joſeph Wyatt.

Williamſburg, Jan. 29, 1752.

RAN away, laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, living near the *Capitol* in this City, an Apprentice Lad, named *William Griffin*; he is about 19 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, well-ſet, with a high Forehead, freckled Face, hollow grey Eyes, a wild Look when ſharply ſpoken to, ſtoops in his Shoulders: Had on when he went away, a coarſe Felt Hat much worn, an old Silk Cap full of Holes, and a white ditto, an old torn Cloth colour'd Coat and Waiſtcoat, an Oznabrigs Shirt, Leather Breeches with flat Metal Buttons, blue Yarn Hoſe, and good Shoes: He took with him a Pair of blue grey Worſted Stockings, a fine white Shirt, and a Cloth coloured Serge Waiſtcoat. He was, laſt Year, an Overſeer for the Widow *Thorn* in *Glouceſter*; and is thought to be an *Iriſh* Lad, though ſays he was born in *Caroline* County.

Whoever will take up and convey him to me, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by

John Brown.

To be SOLD, at AUCTION,

ON *Monday* the 24th of *February* inſt. at the late Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. *Thomas Edwards*, near *Hog-Iſland*, the Eſtate of *Benjamin Carrol*, deceas'd, conſiſting of Horſes, Cattle, and Houſhold Furniture, for which Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, on giving Bond and ſufficient Security. There are alſo to be ſold, at the ſame Time and Place, Nine likely Negroes, for ready Money: The Sale to be continued 'till all are ſold. On *Friday* following will be ſold, at the late Dwelling Place of *Joyce Carroll*, deceas'd, the Stock of Cattle, Horſes, and Hogs, likewiſe Houſhold Furniture, Corn and Fodder. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, on giving Bond and ſufficient Security to

8 *William Seward*, Jun. } Adminiſtrators.
Jordan Thomas, }

ANY Perſon that has got any Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Shoat, &c. to diſpoſe of, by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, may have ready Money for them; and ſuch Perſons as live at a Diſtance, by ſending their Names and Place of Abode, in a Line to him, will be treated with on reaſonable Terms.

Thomas Wilkins.

Tedington, January 22, 1752.

A Young Man that underſtands Merchants Accounts, and can be well recommended, may meet with ſuitable Encouragement.

William Lightfoot.

To be SOLD, by Outcry, at York *Town, on* Monday *the* 10th *Day of* February,

SUNDRY Goods, belonging to the Eſtate of Capt. *Charles Seabrook*, deceas'd, viz. his half Parts of three Sloops, one a Sea Sloop, about 75 Tons, now fitted for Sea, two Years old, two Tobacco Sloops of 70 Hogſheads each, one 2 Years the other 4 Years old, all now lying in *Sarah*'s Creek; Inventory's to be ſeen at any Time at *York*; 17 Pieces of Sail-cloth, a Parcel of Cordage, a large Warehouſe and a Tenement, 20 Hogſheads of Rum, 6 Pipes of *Madeira* Wine, 11 Barrels of Sugar, ſeven Negroe Men, ſome Tar, Oakum, and ſundry other Things. Six Months Credit will be allow'd the Buyers, on giving good Security, as uſual.

The Whole of the Sloops, and all other Things, will be put up to Sale for the Encouragement of the Buyers.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, and all Claimants are deſir'd to make ready Settlements with

3 *Thomas Reynold*, Executor.

January 22, 1752.

LOST in *James-City* County, Two Horſes, viz. One a dark Sorrel, with a long Switch Tail, branded R P, he has good Courage, and trots well: The other a Bay, with ſeveral Saddle Spots; he paces, trots, and gallops well, but his Brand is unknown. Whoever will bring them to Mr. *James Cocke*, in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward.

Juſt PUBLISH'D, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, *in* Williamſburg,

MISCELLANEOUS POEMS, chiefly on Divine Subjects. In two Parts. Publiſhed for the Religious ENTERTAINMENT of CHRISTIANS in general. By *Samuel Davies*, V. D. M. in *Hanover*, *Virginia*.

Nov. 1, 1751.

AS the Subſcriber intends to leave this Colony in 6 or 8 Months, he propoſes to let the Plantation of *Maycox*, in *Prince George* County, on *James* River, containing 600 Acres of good Land for Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, or Paſturage, on which is a commodious Brick Dwelling Houſe, two Story high, 64 by 42, with Cellars, a Brick Kitchen and other convenient Houſes; alſo the Warehouſe of *Maycox*, a publick Ferry to *Weſtover*, a Store-Houſe with a Room and Brick Chimney, and Warehouſe well ſituate to Trade. There are two Orchards on the above Plantation of choice Fruit.

Alſo a Plantation about 6 Miles from *Maycox*, containing 125 Acres, on which is a Mill; and another Plantation, diſtant about 12 Miles from *Maycox* and 6 from the Mill, of 900 Acres, both provided with Houſes and what elſe is neceſſary for making Tobacco, Corn, &c. together with 25 Slaves, of whom 15 work on the Ground, and the others Tradeſmen and Houſe Servants.

Whoever inclines to rent the above, or any Part thereof, may apply to the Subſcriber, at *Maycox*, who will let them know the Terms.

t. f. *G. M'Mackie.*

Mr. *HUNTER*,

AS I am about an Abridgment of the new Laws, the Copy of which will be compleate by the General Court; I have been prevailed on to print it, if I have a Proſpect of ſaving myſelf, though the Treatment I met from the Subſcribers to the laſt, had determined me never to be again concerned in an Undertaking of the like Kind: You muſt be ſenſible that near 1200 of that Edition were left upon my Hands by the Subſcribers, after they were not only printed but bound, ſo that beſides fifteen Years Intereſt of 400 and odd Pounds which that Edition coſt me, I have not only loſt all my own Labour but am above 30 Pounds out of Pocket, I therefore propoſe,

That the Abridgment ſhall be printed on as good a Paper, and with as good a Letter as the laſt, and be well bound in Calf, and lettered on the Back.

That every Act of Aſſembly ſhall be abridged under its proper Head; but where any Act contains different Matters, ſuch Part or Parts of it, as relate to every diſtinct Matter ſhall be abridged under ſeveral and diſtinct Heads.

That there ſhall be annexed Tables of the Powers and Authorities given to, and the Injunctions laid on every County Court, Juſtice of the Peace, and every Officer whatſoever in this Colony, with the Penalties inflicted on every Breach of Duty.

That proper Tables ſhall be added to render the Whole complete.

Every Subſcriber to pay a Piece of Eight upon ſubſcribing, for which a Receipt will be given, and a Note to deliver a Book on the Payment of Five Shillings more.

As the Diſappointment I have already met with, will be a ſufficient Caution to me not to print a greater Number than are ſubſcribed for: All Perſons willing to ſubſcribe are deſired to ſend their Names, and Places of Abode, to *Williamſburg*; where conſtant Attendance will be given, at my Lodgings, during the Sitting of the General Court, to deliver out Receipts: They may likewiſe be had of Mr. *Charles Dick*, at *Fredericksburg*, and at the *Printing-Office*.

When the Books are ready to be delivered to the Subſcribers, Notice will be given of it in the *Virginia Gazette*, and continued for ſome Time, and the Books may be had at my Houſe, or at the *Printing Office* in *Williamſburg*; but if any of the Subſcribers fail to produce their Receipts, and demand their Books fifteen Months after Publication of ſuch Notice, what Books are then left will be diſpoſed of to any Perſon that will purchaſe them, and the Subſcribers will loſe their Subſcription Money.

As ſoon as 400 Books are ſubſcribed for, the Copy will be ſent to Preſs, and printed off with all Expedition.

I purpoſe, as long as I live, to abridge the Laws of every ſucceeding Seſſion, as a Continuation, which ſhall be ſold at the loweſt Price it can be afforded, in which will be particularly noted every Act and Clauſe that is from Time to Time altered or repealed, and all new Powers and Authorities given to, or Injunctions laid on Courts or Officers.

John Mercer.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, living in Prince George *County, on the Premiſſes,*

FOURTEEN Hundred Acres of Land, containing both valuable high and low Grounds, affords good Water, good Paſturage, and is well timber'd with large Oak, Pine and Poplar, whereon are three good Plantations, in good Order for Cropping; and the Manor Plantation is a very handſome Situation, with the following Conveniencies, viz. One Dwelling-houſe 38 by 20, containing 4 Rooms and 4 Cloſets, with 2 Brick Chimneys, plaiſter'd and white-waſh'd, alſo another Dwelling houſe 28 by 18, with a Stack of Chimneys in the Middle, 2 Rooms on a Floor, and a large Cloſet, plaiſter'd and white-waſh'd, a good Dairy, Meat-houſe, Smoak houſe, Kitchen, Quarter, Spinning-houſe with a Brick Chimney, one 40 and one 32 Feet Tobacco Houſes, a large well-fix'd Store, with ſeveral other convenient Houſes and Orchards; and on each of the other Plantations are two 32 Feet Tobacco Houſes, an Overſeer's Houſe, and Negroe Quarters, likewiſe Orchards, and good Water.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſſes.

t. f. *Thomas Eldridge.*

Juſt PUBLISH'D,

THE *Virginia* ALMANACK, for the Year of our LORD GOD 1752. Being BISSEXTILE, or LEAP-YEAR. Wherein are contained, the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes; the Increaſe, Decreaſe, and Length of the Days and Nights, the Sun and Moon's Riſing and Setting; the Riſing, Setting, and Southing of the Heavenly Bodies; Court Days, Weather, Cure of a fatal Diſeaſe, Directions to Planters, &c. &c.

Calculated according to Art; and referred to the Horizon of Thirty Eight Degrees *North* Latitude, and a Meridian of Five Hours *Weſt* from the City of *London*; fitting *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *North Carolina*, &c.

Williamſburg: Printed and Sold by WILLIAM HUNTER. Price 5 *s.* per Dozen, or 7½ *d.* each.

N. B. This ALMANACK is regulated by the late Act of Parliament for altering the Style, and the Subſtance of the Act inſerted

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WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM HUNTER, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper. Advertiſements of a moderate Length are inſerted for Three Shillings the firſt Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.